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AMOSEMENTS. DIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 21 and 22, LAST TWO NIGHTS Of the unrivated Magician and Planist,

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WATIONAL THEATER. BENEFIT OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

THIS (friday) EVENING, February 21, will be performed the successful and popular Play of CAMILLE. ....Miss Charlotte Thompson. To conclude with the Comedictta of THE MORNING CALL. 

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All letters on bus ness connected with the theater must be addressed to JOHN BATES. W C O B ' S T H E A T E R

Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Teasurer, G. T. Callins. Patess to Burr the Times.—Dress, lircle and Par-quette, 39 cente; Gallery, 15 cents. Benefit and last night but one of MISS KIMBERLY.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 21, will be performed the most successful play, in five acts, called THE OCTOROON; OR, LIVE IN LOUISIANA

To conclude with the petite Comedy, entitled
MY WIFE'S MIRROR. Mrs. Backet......Miss Mimborly SMITH & DITSON'S HALL.

Monday, February 24. Mesers. ULLMAN & PALMER, of the Academy of Music, New York, beg leave to inform the pub-

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#### Army Supplies FOR CAIRO AND PADUCAH

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED AT the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, U. S in Cairo, until 12 M., TUESDAY, the 25th day of Feb-ruary, 1862, for the following supplies, to be deliv-ered at Cairo or Paducah, as the Dopartment may elect, viz: One hundred thousand bushels of Cats; One hundred thousand bushels of Corn; Five hundred tuns of Hay.

All to be delivered on the leves. Grain in good gunnies; Hay to be good Timothy, Blue or Herd Grass, well baled.

Grass, well baled.

One thousand tuns of good Coal, for steamboat and other purposes, in good barges.

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The object being to procure the supplies at the lowest cash rates from actual dealers, all persons having the articles to spare, whether in great or lesser amounts, are requested to make bone fid bids, and to come forward and comply with the same, and parameter switch as a passive to a set of the passive to the exclusion of any specific or set. Elvery, to the exclusion of any special accounts
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, Cairo, Ili
G. T. TUBNLEY,
folf-h A. Q. M., Cairo, Illinois.

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Masquerade Costumes. 31 E. CLARLES MIKHNER, IN THE German Theater, corner of Vise and Mercer-invites all who want Masquerade Costumes to eard see his assertment. For can get there sees every style of testures, from the Knight to son of the Alps. Prices to suit the times. [foil-x\*]

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

AMERS BOYLE, LAW OFFICE, SO. S. Baltroad Building, north-west corner of Mala and -Court-ets, Cincinast, O. Special attention poid to Land cases, examination of Land Titles, is the writing of Deeds, Sc., and to Claims of Soldiers [1015 17].

AMES A. PHAZER & O., WHOLE ALL OF COMPANY OF

THE WEEK', YEEK'S NOW READY, and Icoud, and a Telegraph's Summary of Neone plewhere, my to the hour of going to press. 1 years at the Punting-room, Fries I conta-

# Cincinnati

Mress.

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

Columbus, Kentucky.

As this point is likely soon to be one o

great interest, the following sketch of it, and

the probable number of rebels there, will be

read with much interest. We copy from the

There is no mistake that the enemy's po-

ground, sloping gradually to the river bank, it is about twenty miles below Cairo, and, by railroad, one hundred and fifty miles above Memphis. The town is situated in a heavily-timbered region, and protected on the north by a range of limatons but.

the north by a range of limestone bluffs along the river, ranging in hight from fifteen to seventy-five feet, flanked at their base by a strip of low land between them and the river, which overflows in times of high water. There bluffs disappear in rolling hills, the trees and brushwood upon which have been cut down between the upper introduced.

cut down between the upper intrenchments and a rifle pit more than a mile in length. The upper intrenchments commence opposite the place where the noted chain was

stretched across the river, and where a masked battery is placed. Above them the ground is low, wet and marshy, sometimes completely overflowed. Below the upper rifle pit the ground is elevated, and upon the

principally encamped, an intrenchment ex-tending from the town northward and pro-

tected by a mortar battery. The Mobile and Ohio Ratiroad enters the lower part of Co-lumbus proper through an excavation fifteen

feet deep, which thus increases the natural defenses. Another line of intrenchments ex-

tends east from the town, and on the bluff-

opposite Wolf Island there is a fort in which there are about twenty pieces of ordance. There are also other bastions, lunettes and fortalices commanding the approaches on the

The number of the rebel troops at Colum

bus at the present time is not accurately

reason to believe that this is a great exag-geration. Indeed, it is difficult to see, if

there were near as many men there as som

and will fall, and, in ousopinion, very soon.

If not voluntarily evacuated, it will be invested and starved out, and a Memphis paper,

warning its readers of the danger, tells us how this may be accomplished. It will be

river, and thence to Clinton, which is only four miles from the Mobile and Ohio Rail-

and put into operation this plan which the Memphis journal has kindly furnished, or a

better one of General Hulleck's or his own. Just now Memphis itself is rather in too

A Warning to Catholic Soldiers.

is'no trial, no vicissitude, no danger, no affliction of our probationary state on earth, for which suitable prayers are not to be found

which suitable prayers are not to be found in the beautiful ritual of the Catholic Church. But the use of any prayer by way of charm, or wearing it about the person, is superstition, and as such the Church has ever condemned and prohibited such degrading practices. This is not faith (though it may be grounded on faith), it is superstition, and superstitious practices can never do good to any one. Nothing can be more silly, more abourd than the use of these prayer charms they and

the use of these prayer charms, they and all such things are a disgrace to religion,

and give our enemies a handle of which they are not slow to avail themselves. But instead of throwing the blame where it is

due, on the knavery or persons who con-coct such plous trush, and the ignorance and superstition of others who know no better

than to adopt and make use of them, the en-emies of religion parade them before the world as so many proofs of "Romish super-stition." We earnestly entreat all Catholics,

If Buckner raised the black flag, his sol diers should have compelled him, for sland-ering them, to furnish the skull and cross-

PARLIAMENTARY COURTSONS.—When an amendment to a bill is defeated on a motion to reconsider, it is taken out by the noes.

Nearly the last feat accomplished by the Bowling Green rebels, was that of Morgan's Cayalry in burning a church.

therefore, to put no faith in such delusi

bones from his own personal property

leading Catholic Journal:

St. Louis Republican:

NUMBER 146

THE DAILY PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILT, EXCEPT SUSDAYS, BY

THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY, OFFICE-EAST SIDE OF VINE-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW FOCATE.

PEBBUARY 21 ENGLAND WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH.

The Southern Bid of Emnacipation Exposed.

As the time draws near for the meeting of the British Parliament the question of British and French intervention in our affairs is earnestly discussed in the English papers. We give below an extract from an article from the London Spectator, an able Liberal paper, which has from the beginning of the war leaved strongly to the cause of the rebels, but has not, therefore, forgotten that armed intervention in their favor means only to make Great Britain the powerful ally of a slave government:

From the London Spectator, Jan. 25, 1862.1 THE SOUTHERN BID.

It is understood, in that indirect but acon-rate way in which great facts get abroad, that the Confederacy have offered England and France a price for active support. It is nothing less than a treaty securing free trade in its broadest sense for fifty years, the com-plete suppression of the import of slaves, and the emancipation of every negro born after the date of the signature of the treaty. In return they ask: first, the recognition of their independence; and, secondly, such an investigation into the facts of the blockade as must, in their judgment, lead to its dis-

avowal.

The first two items may be very speedily disposed of. Free trade is always an excellent thing, and free trade with the South—a really free trade, that is, unembarrassed by custom-houses—would be undoubtedly of the very highest importance both to England and France. With uninterrupted supplies of cotton, and the command of a great plies of cotton, and the command of a great tropical market for our manufactures and for French silks, wines and articles de luze, for French silks, wines and articles de luze, both countries would, in a twelvemonth, receive ample compensation for the Morrill Tariff and the losses of the past year. But earnest as they may be, their offer on this carnest as they may be, their offer on this point is neither more nor less than a bribe—an offer of so many pounds sterling for permission to build a State whose corner-stone is the "divine institution of human slavery" and needs only to be stated to insure its instant rejection. When England or France have sunk to the point at which such bribes have any percentible weight it will be view. have any perceptible weight, it will be time to prepare for the calamities which follow so fast on an avowal of national cynic

So, too, with the suppression of the slave-trade. The South may be quite honest in that offer also, for though the planting States nndoubtedly desire importation, the slave-breeding States are as bitter against it as the most ardent of Abolitionists. Every man smuggled in from Congo reduces the price of the children annually exported from Vir-

It is the offer of a future emancipation, and that alone, which demands and will receive a careful consideration. In making it, the South give up, it is true, the only princi ple they have ever professed, destroy their only raison d'etre, and declare their revolt from a Government which they themselves controlled, a purposeless act of caprice. On the same offer, even now, they might govern the Union for a century longer, till the irrepressible dislike which springs up between men of a Northern and men of a tropical civilization once again urged them to try the power of a Southern, and therefore capricious, race to stand alone.

It is war these men want and not recognition, a breach of the blockade, not merely a right to have Mr. Mason received at the Foreign Office. We are to declare war on the free in order that slaveholders may promise one day to commence emancipation. A more cynical proposal was never made to a great state, or one which, if accepted, would tend more directly to demoralize the few principles by which nations contrive to save themselve from utter selfishness and contempt of right.

Enfranchisement en masse would, we acknowledge, guarantee itself, for millions of men once free can not be again enslaved, except at a cost which makes them peculiarly worthless. But who is to guarantee that the treaty made to-day will not be torn up next year or at the first moment when a European war leaves the South free to act. Is England to administer the South? Or is France to give a Prince-President to the new Coafederacy? Even on those monstrous supposi-tions, involving plans which, if successful, would overturn the whole balance of power, and if unsuccessful, would make Western Europe the laughing-stock of two worlds, where is the justification for a purposeless and unnecessary war?

#### The Union Freiing among Robel Prisoners A correspondent of the Gazette writes from Cairo about the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson:

No observant man can visit a rebel cam

without noticing the vast difference, in point of intellect and intelligence, between the of-ficers and men of the troops composing it. This difference is especially apparent in the case of the Fort Donelson prisoners. Many of the private soldiers are wealthy men, ownlarge farms, or the sons of wealthy men, but they are the most ignorant set o beings ever assembled under any pretense whatever. The officers, on the contrary, are, as a class, educated men, most of them young—few of the Captains and Lieutenants more than twenty-five years of age. In one company, belonging to a Tennes-see regiment, I found a private who owns some four hundred acres of most rich and valuable land in the interior of the State, yet I doubt if he can write his own name. The individual whom he salutes as name. The individual whom he salutes as his Captain, is a penniless youth from a Nashville is wyer's office, who, not two years ago, delighted an audience in a New York college by the eloquent rendition of his graduating cssay. It is this "species" among the prisoners that are the most vehement in their determination to "fight abolition to the death," and to "contest every inch of ground with the Lincolnites." The unsophisticated privates avow that they entered the field under a mistaken idea of the nature of the war; and expressed their firm determination should they again reach their "homes and firesides," to pass the remainder of their days as peaceable citizens, under their own vine and fig trees. Not one in ten desires an ex-change, until the term for which they are enlisted shall have expired. The blast of war blew in their ears, and they were too quick in imitating the action of the tiger.

The Nashville papers publish a special dispatch that the rebals have gained a great victory at Beonville, Mo. It says that "Colonels Poindexter and Dorsey met the enemy in greatly superior force and whipped them in three separate battles." The shoe happens to be on the other pedal extremity. Colonel Poindexter's force was routed, horse, foot and dragoon, by Federal cavalry, and a large number of them are now comfortably quartered in the old Penitentiary at Alton Thus the Secesh keep up their hopes.

This Western land of ours has got an ide that it wants the national highway down the Mississippi opened speedily. It has sent 100,000 men to work out its road far in that

With Birth Sea W. Day

True Words Ellly Spoken.

We make a short extract from an article to the New York Tribune of the 18th inst.: But the Special-Interest clause is objected to as creating one currency for soldiers and another for bankers. Let us tear the gizzard out of this clap-trap.

We who protest against baseless and bound-

We who protest against baseless and bound-less shippinsterism deny that the Gavern-ment need ever have gone to rags at all. Had the war been pushed in November and De-cember as it is in February, and had the pa-triotism of the people been strongly appeared to for the means of insuring a speedy tri-umph of the nation, we are confident that one hundred millions per month could have been horrowed at par for at least three been borrowed at par for at least three months on the 7.30 bonds, and the Treasury thus kept solvent on a basis of specie pay-ment. It was the inexplicable paralysis of ment. It was the inexplicable paralysis of the National arms that temporarily destroyed the National credit. Hundreds of thousands who would gladly have hent the Government from \$100 to \$100,000 each to pay the soldiers of Burnside, Grant and Thomas, the gallant tars of Dupont, Goldsborough and Foote, shut their purses tight on perceiving that what money there was in the Treasury was devoted to paying such commissions as those of George D. Morgan and Wm. H. Aspinwall. Had Congress, on its meeting in December, devoted the first week of the session to reducing its own pay ment. week of the seesion to reducing its own pay to \$1,500 and its mileage to ten cents per mile by the most direct mail route—[and mile by the most direct mail route—[and abolishing the aboutinable franking nuisance]—and proceeded to make similar retrenchments generally; had our armies then advanced upon the enemy, and had the Government thereupon appealed to every loyal citizen to contribute all he could to a loau of three hundred millions at par on 7.30 bonds, pledging the country that this sum should be so applied as to use up the rebellion, there would have been no hesitation to supply the would have been no hesitation to supply the money a great deal faster than it could be used. Our slump into shinplasterism is wholly due to official incompetency and im-

But here we are. What is to be done?
We say, cling to the payment of interest
on the public debt in specie as our only hope
of salvation from a general stagnation of business through a worthless shinplaster cur-rency. A currency based on a National debt whereof the interest is scrupulously paid in comment of the comments of the comments.

paid in coin can depreciate very little. It is quite as much the interest of the soldier as of the banker that the interest of the public debt shall be inflexibly paid in coin. So long as it is, it is scarcely possible that his \$13 per month should not at the worst be convertible into \$12 in specie; but let the interest on the bonds be payable in irredeemable paper only, and his \$13 will soon b worth but \$10 in specie-perhaps less; and though his Tressury notes may be called par, he must pay many more of them for the food and clothes and fuel of his family than if the interest were made payable in coin

[From the Frankfort Commenwealth.] My DEAR REBS: I now take my pen in hand for the purpose of holding communion with thee, through the silent medium of pen and paper. I have just learned that the lines are now open as far as Eort Donelson, in Tennessee, and I avail myself, with alacrity of the opportunity now presented of resum-ing our correspondence. Your many friends in this section would like to be informed on various topics, for instance:

various topics, for instance:
How are you, any how?
How does "dying in the last ditch" agree
with your general health?
How is the "constitution" down your way?
Do you think there is any Government?
How is King Kotting?"
Is Yancey well, and able to eat his oats?
When will Buckner take his Christmas
dinner in Louisville?
Is Lloyd Tilchman still banging Union

Is Lloyd Tilghman still hanging Union men in the First District?

Is Floyd still "rifling" cannon and other small arms?
How is Pillow's last "ditch," and when will he gratify his numerous friends by "dying" in the same?

How is the " Southern Heart?" Are you still able to whip five to one? What is your opinion of the Dutch race? Did the recognition of the S. Confed. by England and France benefit you much? Where is the "Provisional Government" of Kentucky, and what is it kept in?
Where is the Louisville Nashville Bow
linggreen-Courier now published? Say! And lastly, what do you think of you selves any how?

A prompt answer will relieve many anxious hearts. Yours, in a horn Ous hearts. Yours, in a horn,
A LINCOLN MAN.
UNITED STATES, Feb. 18, 1862.

WILL MEXICO BE CONQUERED ?-The New ork World asks and answers the question by saying, surely not by the twenty or twenty-five thousand that the Allies have combined to throw upon bereahores. It cost the United States, as official records prove, 73,268 men to conquer a peace from Mexico, and the number of Americans lost by battle and disease exceeded the entire force now and disease exceeded the entire force now dispatched against her. The World further states that Europeans, with their wonted in-ability to judge correctly of events on this continent, have always supposed, since the conquest of Mexico by the United States, that Mexicans can not fight. It has suited them to believe that General Scott marched to the Mexican capital, not because of any great ability on his part or that of his troops, but because of the cowardice and weakness of his foe. In their jealousy of the Ameri-cans, this has been a pleasant belief, but the chances are that this easy credulity will soon cost them dear. The truth is that the Mexi cans, however unable to govern their coun ry, can yet defend it with tremendous vigor t cost us harder fighting to bring the Mexicans to terms than has been seen in Europe since the wars of the first Napoleon.

A Good Idea .- The most ingenious trivance that has yet come to light, as an emanation from the Secession mind, is a telegraphic communication between General Buckner's head quarters at Dover and the different fortifications at Fort Donelson. A wire extended from the head-quarters all through the fort, with batteries at each redoubt and important points. By this means it was calculated that troops could be or-dered from place to place with much greater speed than by the usual medium of a courier on horseback; and it is said to have worked admirably during every attack. While the engagement of Saturday was going on Gen-eral Buckner stood upon a hill in the rear of the fort, viewing every thing through a spy-glass. A telegraphic operator was by his side, with a "pocket instrument" in his hand, and by this means all orders were trans-mitted from the commanding officer to the

A PORTABLE PALACE FOR SOUTH AMERICA Mesars. Spaulding & Rogers, the well known itinerant showmen, of New York, have contracted for the iron work of a portable equestrian palace, with which they will shortly start, on a tour for South America and the West Indies. Although this amphitheater is to comprise forty private boxes, a spacious parquette, and spacious gallery, with luxurious chairs and sofas throughout, complete gas fixtures, requisite offices, re-fectories, and with drawing rooms, and every thing in a style of elaboration to correspond with a building of such pretensions, they hope, by means of the corps of artisans they take with them, to erect this noval structure in three days at each place of destination.

Ladies would make the best postmistresses, from their interest in the proper distribution

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.: CLARKSVILLE TAKEN

Large Amount of Supplies Captured I PRICE MAKES A STAND AND IS DEFEATED.

There is no mistake that the enemy's position at Columbus, Kentucky, is as near impregnable as the engineering art, added to the natural topography et that section of the country, can make it. From what knowledge we have acquired in relation to its defenses, we should deem it extremely perilous to attempt its capture by mere assent a cityer by St. Lours, February 20.—General Halleck has sunt the following dispatch to General McClellan: "Clarksville has been taken, with supplies

we should deem it extremely perilous to attempt its capture by mere assault, either by land or naval forces, or both combined; for if the half that is said of it is true, the place is capable of a prolonged and successful resistance to any army, less than one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand strong, that might be sent to attack it. Fortunately, however, Columbus can be reduced, as we believe, without the necessity of directing a gun at its formidable works.

In speaking of Columbus, we refer to the fortifications and military works of all kinds nough for our army for twenty days. The lace is now occupied by General Smith's Division. Price, on being reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossings, Arkansas, on the 19th, but fortifications and military works of all kinds which have been constructed in the vicinity. was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms, which his men threw away in their flight." The town itself is a place which, in ordinary times, numbers from one thousand to twelve hundred inhabitants, and is built upon low

Interesting from Mexico and the South via NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamer Karnak has arrived, with Havana dates to

the 8th instant.
It is stated that several vessels had arrived at Havans, having run the blockade. The steamer Kate sailed on the 30th ultimo with part of the Gladiator's cargo, probably for New Orleans. The steamer Miramon sailed on the 7th.

on the 7th.

The war in Venezuela continues.

A frightful revolution is progressing in Honduras. General Guardiola had been assessinated at his door. The troops had joined the insurgents, and excesses were being committed in Truxillo.

Matamoras dates to the 2d state that the Existic experience of the state of the s

British commandant had attempted to take a seaman from an American vessel by force, but a Federal gunboat protected the man The Governor of St. Thomas notified the Britisher that the guns of the fort would aid the Iroqueis. The British Admiral subse-quently arrived, and reprimanded the comnander and apologized to Consul Ebgan. Ship Island dates of the 7th state that five ships of Porter's Expedition had arrived, and two more were spoken off Havana on

rile pit the ground is elevated, and upon the highest bluffs is a strong work mounting between twenty and thirty heavy pieces—62 and 32 pounders. In the rear, and somewhat south of this fort, is a triangular redoubt mounting about six rifled cannon and eight or ten 11-inch shell guns. Between this work and the river the rebel troops are the 11th. Very Cruz dates to the 8th state that no advance had been made. Over one thousand sick soldiers were there, besides hundreds at Tejera. Yellow and typhoid fevers had broken out among them. The Mexicans in-sist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops, but consent to two thousand allied troops attending the negotiations at Orizaba. The allies state that they shall advance during February to Orizaba, and would give battle at Cerro Gordo if opposed. Mexican east, the whole making a display of not far from eighty cannon, independent of field ar-tillery. Scores of acres of timber have been papers express the greatest hatred of the paniards.
Four rebel schooners had arrived at Hatillery. Scores of acres or timoer activities felled, forming a heavy abattis, encircling

vana from New Orleans with cotte Later from Burnside's Expedition

FORTHESS MONROE, February 19.—No further advance has been made by Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth known to any except those who claim the right to know. Forty thousand is the figure that has usually been put down, but there is City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roan oke Island; An immense amount of trophies have been captured, including the splendid State flag of North Carolina, worked by the ladies of that State; also, quantities of antiquated

there were near as many men there as some have supposed, why some effort was not made to reinforce Fort Donelson in the hour of its severe trial. Until some better proof is offered than the statements of interested parties, we shall be hard to convince that there were more than twenty thousand Secession soldiers, if so many, at Columbus.

We have spoken of the natural and artificial strength of this "Manassas of the West"—the place where, according to the New Occ. Arms. Colonel Corcoran and seven hundred other Federal prisoners are expected hourly to arrive at Old Point.

The Killed and Wounded at Roanoke. the place where, according to the New O:-leans Delta, if the field be lost all is lost to Washington, February 20.—A dispatch noat from General Burnside's expedition has the Confederate cause. Yet, spite of all the labor and means that have been expended to impede the march of the Union forces upon ust arrived at Baltimore.
The Federal losses at the battle of Roan-

oke Island were fifty killed and two hundred and twenty-two wounded. The rebel loss was thirteen killed and thirty-nine wounded. The enemy were protected by their intrenchments, and poured a destructive fire upon our advancing columns, so that our loss the heaviest. Bridge Burners Respited-The Evacuation

necessary to extend strong lines from Put-ney's Bend, ten miles above Columbus, to Melbourne, a point twelve miles from the Sr. Louis, February 20.—General Halleck has issued an order that in consideration of foad, thus cutting off all land communica-tion. A successful movement against New Madrid will obtain control of the river below the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentences of and the only thing then to be done is to wait for the rebeis to consume whatever stock of the eight bridge burners, heretofore conprovisions they have at the time of the siege, or come out of their intrenchments to fight demned to death, are providentially mitigated to close confinement in the military against far superior odds.

But we do not think General Polk will de-lay until General Grant can surround him

prison at Altor.

If, however, rebel spies again destroy railroads or telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentences against these men will be carried into execution. No further assess-ments will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance.
Commissioners will be appointed to ex-

great a peril for the Bishep to tarry at Co-lumbus. He will abandon his works at the latter place and at Hickman and Union City and Fort Pillow, and taking what traps he can conveniently pack up turn his face toward the South and begin his backward march. It is even a little questionable whether he will be permitted to transport his men in that direction by boat or railroad, amine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance, and on their recommendation orders will be issued for their release.
Six additional boat loads of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived last night and this morning, and will be speedily forwarded to

unless his reverence is very speedy about it. But it will all be developed in time. their destination. Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is about being evacuated.

Preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis. We find the following remarkable warning in the last number of the New York Tablet, a

Washington Railroad Convention Washington, Feb. 20 - Delegates from most of the principal railroad companies of We have learned that certain prayers of a superstitious character, and applied to super-stitious purposes, are being circulated among the Catholic people and particularly among the soldiers. In the name of rethe loyal States, met this forenoon, in pur-suance to a public invitation of the Secretary of War, with a view to make arrangement ligion, intelligence and common sense, we protest against these superstitions prayers and practices. Surely the Church has provided prayers enough for all the temporal and spiritual wants of her children. There

of War, with a view to make arrangements for the transportation of troops and military supplies on uniform terms.

The Convention was very largely attended. After the meeting had organized, by the election of Mr. Corning as President, and Messes. Barlow and Kimber as Secretaries, the Chairman deputed Judge Jewett and Mr. William D. Lewis to invite the attendance of the Secretary of War, who shortly after arrived, accompanied by Generals McClellan and Meigs.

Mr. Stanton laid before the Convention the object of his call, which was to throw upon the railroad companies themselves,

npon the railroad companies themselves, through an efficient organization, the ar-rangement and responsibility of the meas-ures necessary as this juncture for conduct-ing the transportation of the Government, both of troops and supplies, together with the establishment of a fixed moderate rate by which transportation shall be conducted on all the railroads of the loyal States.

Trade Not Allowed on the Southern Con Washington, February 20.—Numerous ap-plications continue to be made for permission to trade at the several captured points on the Southern coast. None of them have been granted. Information is received here that the iron-

clad gun-boat, on the Ericsson plan, is thus far satisfactory to the official inspector. A trial trip to Fortress Monroe is contemplated. The Pursuit of Price-Union Feeling in Arkunsus.

Springeriate, Mo., February 19.—It is not probable that our army will follow Price very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosha, and placing a detachment of troops at Cassvile.

Letters found in Price's head-quarters reveal a strong Union and in Arkansas. veal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas. Albert Pike is working wonders among the

McClelian Urged to Make a Movement. New Yoak, Feb. 20.—Specials state that Senators Wade and Andy Jobuson had an interview with Gen. McClellan yesterday, and urged the necessity of action with the army of the Potomac as well as in the West.

Death of Colonel Dudley. I.Exinoron, Ky., Feb. 20.—Dr. Ethelbert S. Dudley, a citizen of this place, and Colonei of the Twenty first Kentucky Regiment, died of typhoid fever, this afternoon, at Columbia, Kentucky, where his regiment is

Acts Against the Coolle Trade, WARRINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens and American vessels.

Letter About Sountor Wade. Hon. M. C. Hills, Representative in the General Assembly from Medina County, eading the various statements from Washington, relative to the relations of Hon. Benjamin Wade with President Lincoln, and disbelieving some of the absurd statements on that subject, wrote to Hou. H. G. Blake for information, and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1862. Hon. M. C. Hills : DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th inst. came

duly to hand, and centents noted. I am very much surprised at the statements of your letter in regard to what men say of Benjamin F. Wade. I know not what men mean when they say that Mr. Wade is "played out." If they mean that he is imbecile, and has no weight of character and vigor of action, I can only express my utter astonishment at such lying. Mr. Wade is the most active, untiring, energetic man in the United States Senate.

He is a man of more influence in that body than any other man there. He is in the most confidential friendly relations with the President, the latter sending for him frequently to consult on the conduct of the war. He is a firm and decided friend of the Administration, and is doing all he can to put down the rebellion and aid the Gov-ernment in this gigantic struggle for life. So far from its being true that Mr. Wade ever shook his fist in the President's face, and called him a "d--d fool," is simply a lie, without any thing to make it out of. 1 know of no Senator or Representative that is on terms of more intimate friendly relations with the President than Mr. and there is no man in either branch of the legislative department of the Government that is relied on more, and consulted so much, by the Administration as he is. He is the warm personal friend of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, and frequently, since the appointment of Mr. Stanon, has he sent his carriage to Mr. Wade's boarding-house to have him come and see him for consultation on matters relating to the war, before breakfast, and after nine o'clock at night. The fact is, Mr. Wade is the legislative hero of this war; and at a time like this, when our country needs the services of our wisest men, to assist in savng the Government, sustaining the Constitution, and preserving the Union, it would be a burning shame and disgrace to throw aside a man of Mr. Wade's ability, experi-

ence and acknowledged energy.

The Legislature could most effectually aid the rebellion, if it desired, by the defeat of Mr. Wade. I know of but two classes of men here who oppose the election of Mr. Wade; 1st, The traitors; and, 2nd, A class of Generals in the army who insist on conducting the war on peace princi-ples—that is, keep the army up with its cost of hundreds of millions of dollars to the le, but no fighting. H. G. BLAKE.

Yours truly, A Vote Called For. The New York Evening Post, with its ac-

customed ability, in a long article, on the 17th inst, calls on the President to veto the legal-tender clause in the Treasury note Bill. We make a brief extract:

Our Government, in the war for suppressing the Southern rebellion, has just won a series of triumphs. We have carried one rebel post after another on the Atlantic coast, and spread consternation into the in-terior. Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans are in alarm, and are making their preparations for the possi-bility of capture. On our midland rivers we are driving them out of their strongholds, and penetrating to the very heart of their Confederacy, through a region closed against us for months, yet full of people ready to lay down their lives for the Union. Every blow we now strike at the rebellion makes it blow we now strike at the rebellion makes it stagger, and every thing portends that the war must soon end, and with it the enormous sacrifices which it compels the nation to make. If the pecuniary credit of the Government was infirm a fortnight since, when the people were dispirited by the slow progress of our arms, it should revive now in its full vigor. The victories we have gained are equal, at least, to five hundred millions of dollars poured at once into the public exchequer. Men see that they can freely trust the Government when they see the near end of the war. the near end of the war.
You will be told that the Treasury-notes

made a legal tender, will supplant and drive out of circulation the notes of the banks. The bankers know better. The notes will have the same effect here that the inconvert-ible Treasury-notes of the rebel States have there; they will be heaped in the banks and become the basis of a wast irredeemable pa per circulation, the value of which will di-minish every day. The banks of Pennsyl-vania are already, in anticipation of this, asking their Legislature for leave to in-crease their circulation. There is not a bank in the country that does not expect to begin to put out larger issues of its notes the moment you sign the bill. The first effect of this blow at the sanctity of all contracts throughout our country, from the Hudson to San Francisco, the first result of this new flood of currency will be the entire disappearance of coin, high prices, a fictitious activity in business and inordinate speculation, and the final result will be commercial embarrassment and ruin. This is the history of paper money the world over, and the annals of finance show no exception to the rule. bank in the country that does not expect to the rule.

RECESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.-On Friday RECESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—On Friday last the Legislature took a recess until Tuesday. The pay of the members and officersfrom \$500 to \$600 per day—suffered no abatement whatever. It is, probably, perfectly right that this recess was taken. It mey be, that many of the present members will never be returned to the Legislature, the people, and, therefore, it is well enough that they should wear their legislative honors as long as they conveniently can. The nature of their work, and the precipitancy with which they have been doing it, inclines us to the opinion that they should have two holldays a week.—Chillicothe Advertiser.

Fussy Muse.-A muss occurred at the Le Funny Musi.—A muss occurred at the Le Claire House, Davenport, a few days ago, between a watchman and one of the misses of the establishment. The mischievous Miss was in the habit of teasing the watchman, playing tricks on him, and even managing to black his face. Watchy got indignant at last, took Miss down, and spanked her. Miss prosecuted for assault, but the complaint on hearing, was dismissed.

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de -tf No. 323 Washington-st , Boston, SPRING STOCK OF PIANOS.-I AM of Pianos, bought exclusively for cush; and I am now prepared to offer greater bargains for cash than have even been offered in this city, for Lights & Bradbury's, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s, or Hallst, Davis & Co.'s, and other good makes. Bemember the number—72 West Fourth-st.

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FRANKLIN HALLIDAY,

United States Commissioner.

One-If Office in Oustom-house,

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